

BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE

OF INTEREST TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN WORKERS

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Index

Numbers listed after each subject refer to the articles which bear these numbers in this issue of the bulletin. A complete index for the entire year will be issued in December.

Accidents - 131	Hospitals - 105,106,110,115,133
Appliances - 120	Physical therapy - 110
Child labor - 118,126,128,136	Prevention - 108,120,127,128,135
Convalescent care - 105,115,121, 123,133	136
Crippling conditions - 113,120, 127,135	Recreation - 107,133
Education - 105,130	Rehabilitation - 116,117,130
Employment - 104,112,114,116 119,134	Rheumatic fever - 108,113,129
	Societies for crippled children - 107,114,130
	Vocational guidance - 104,116

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Any publication or article listed in this bulletin may be borrowed free of charge from the Bureau of Information of the National Society for Crippled Children. Bibliographies listing similar articles, or loan package libraries containing additional literature on any of the subjects discussed in these articles, will be sent to any interested person upon request.

Articles appearing in the bimonthly magazine, THE CRIPPLED CHILD, or in the bimonthly news letter of the Society, THE CRIPPLED CHILD BULLETIN, are not listed in this bulletin.

A list of periodicals in which articles listed in this issue originally appeared, together with their addresses and prices, is given on page 7.

Bulletin on Current Literature

Prepared by Lillian Dowdell, Librarian

Issued monthly to affiliated state and local societies for crippled children, state agencies engaged in the treatment, education or vocational rehabilitation of cripples, and public or private institutions and agencies having Institutional Membership in the National Society for Crippled Children. Available also to other individuals and agencies who pay 50¢ a year to cover actual costs of materials and postage.

104. Bartle, Harvey, M.D. The Employment and Placement of Handicapped Persons in Industry. The Journal of the American Medical Association. Mar. 27, 1943. Vol. 121, No. 13, pg. 1002-1003.

Dr. Bartle devotes the first part of this article to a discussion of the social responsibility of industry toward the support and/or employment of the handicapped.

"A workable plan for an equitable distribution of responsibility for engaging and integrating the large group of willing but handicapped workers will be a tremendous task, to avoid hardship on employee, employer and industry. Whether this can be accomplished by a voluntary effort on the part of all industries by a mutual pact or understanding remains to be seen. This would be preferable to state enforcement through legal enactment."

"There has been in recent years a change in social thinking, resulting in a new concept of personal social security. There is sure to appear eventually a definite pattern or program to accomplish social security in a practical workable manner. The scheme will not only involve working days, hours and per diem rates of pay but will plan to assist handicapped persons in securing remunerative work rather than continuing them as beneficiaries of relatives, friends or welfare associations."

"When industrialists are convinced and have a mind to face the issue squarely, a plan will be forthcoming which will represent the parallel interests of employer and employee. The economic feature under this caption, from a personal aspect, has many implications. It is also a real problem to the production manager in many job placements."

Brief summaries of the special problems of placement of the various types of handicapped persons are included, and are summarized in the conclusion:

"The full utilization of all manpower is necessary to keep production at a maximum. Adjustment to achieve this objective for the handicapped should include nonhazardous placement, postural therapy, sitting instead of standing, work in which eye strain is not demanded, deliberate work avoiding the highly repetitive operations for the nervous, and a great number of other factors arising in many and varied industries."

105. Beals, Frank L. School in Hospital. Hygeia. April, 1943. Vol. 21, No. 4, pp 315-317.

"The hospital school has three main objectives: to keep the patient in a cheerful atmosphere, doing work he knows it is his business to do; to continue the development of good study habits so that he will lose no time when he returns to his home school; and to help him maintain normal academic progress. No child, sick or well, wants to fall behind in his class."

The author, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago Public Schools, tells how that city provides bedside and "classroom" instruction in twelve large hospitals, thus serving those children who remain in hospitals for long periods of time. He indicates that the greater number of these patients come from the regular schools, and not the crippled children schools.

106. Booth, Mary. Guiding the Charitable Hand. The Modern Hospital. April, 1943. Vol. 60, No. 4, pg. 68.

Lists toys, games, and other suitable gifts which may be suggested as a guide for persons interested in gift-giving to children's hospitals.

107. Chart of Services, State Societies for Crippled Children. National Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio. March 1, 1943. 1 pp. Mimeographed. Free.
108. Ditzkowsky, Sol P., M.D.; Stevenson, Edward, M.D.; and Campbell, Joseph M., M.D. An Epidemic of Rheumatic Fever in a Children's Institution. The Journal of the American Medical Association. Mar. 27, 1943. Vol. 121, No. 13, pg. 991-995.

"An epidemic of rheumatic fever in a children's school followed an outbreak of acute tonsillitis. Two hundred and forty-one children had acute hemolytic infections of the throat, while 88 children in the institution showed manifestations of rheumatic fever. The conclusion reached after studying various features of the epidemic are:

1. The epidemiology of rheumatic fever is closely linked with that of streptococcal infections of the upper respiratory tract.
2. Familial predisposition on the basis of specific tissue susceptibility probably is an important factor in the pathogenesis of rheumatic fever.
3. The most susceptible age group appeared to be between 9 and 14 years. Sex did not appear to be a factor.
4. Sixty-two children (65 per cent) had histories compatible with previous rheumatic infections. Sixty-one children had systolic apical murmurs elicited before the present rheumatic attack, most of them having the characteristics ascribed to functional murmurs. This would suggest that the murmurs should be observed repeatedly before they are dismissed as insignificant.
5. No direct correlation could be made between meteorologic conditions and the incidence of rheumatic fever. It was felt that they were important so far as they were related to the seasonal incidence of infections of the upper respiratory tract."

109. Facts about Child Health, 1943. Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C. 1943. 15 pp. free.
110. Folendorf, Gertrude R. Physical Therapy in a Background of Beauty. The Modern Hospital. April, 1943. Vol. 60, No. 4, pp. 55-57.

The Superintendent of the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children in San Francisco describes their new physical therapy wing.

111. 'Half a Life'. The Rotarian. April, 1943. Vol. 62, No. 4, pp. 38-39.

An anonymous crippled girl decries the plight of the cripple, especially with reference to opportunity for employment and marriage.

"Many of us have been kept alive at great effort and expense and are the pride of the local medical profession—they 'saved' us. Saved us for what? For half a life? For 25 years of exhausting effort to fill a normal routine beyond our physical resources? For 50 years as helpless appendages on other people's homes?...

"It is scarcely fair to save us only to breathe. I wish another drag-net could be thrown so that the life adjustment of cripples would not be left to chance, as their medical care once was. I want those Winters in Arizona for my friend who needs them. I want some profitable work for that lad far out on the farm. He may live for 50 more years—he has a good brain. For us pitted against too great odds, I want opportunity on our level of physical ability.

"I wish it were possible to establish therapeutic institutions where vocational opportunities were open, where a cripple, regardless of economic status, might learn a profitable trade or skill adapted to his interests and strength, and there earn the care his condition requires."

112. Handicapped Lend a Hand, The. The Eagle Magazine. April, 1943. Vol. 31, No. 4, pg. 7, 30.

Numerous examples of successful employment of the handicapped are quoted—the Williamsport, Pa., war plant with an assembly line of 33 men with various physical defects; the mica plant in New Jersey which has found blind workers have superior ability in splitting and sorting mica "films"; the Chicago metal specialties plant which employs deaf men to operate the ear-splitting air hammer; the shipyards and airplane factories employing midgets to do inside wing work and other essential work in places too small for average-sized men; the Federal Civil Service employment of blind dictaphone operators, deaf card-punchers, and mechanics, truckdrivers and similar workers with missing limbs; and the Air Corps sergeant who lost an arm at Pearl Harbor, and is now employed in a Rochester war plant.

113. Health Status of NYA Youth, The. Federal Security Agency, 1942. 77 pp. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 25¢.

"This report deals with the health status of youth employed or seeking employment on out-of-school work programs of the National Youth Administration in the United States. It is based upon the findings of complete physical examinations of NYA youth and analyzes the nearly 150,000 examinations made during the first three-quarters of 1941 throughout the entire United States."

Reports and recommendations are included on specific physical findings with reference to dental and oral defects, eye defects, ear-nose-throat defects, weight and nutritional status, heart condition, orthopedic defects, tuberculosis, venereal disease, hookworm infection, and other diseases and defects. The page and a half devoted to orthopedic defects reports that 50 out of every 1,000 NYA youth examined had such a defect. This ratio is compared with the lower ratio for the same age and income group reported by the National Health Survey. Statistics are given on the sex, age, and racial distribution of orthopedic defects among the youth examined.

114. Homebound Serve Castaways. Quarterly Bulletin of the Illinois Association for the Crippled, Inc. April, 1943. Vol. 4, No. 2, pg. 4.

Homebound workers in an employment project of the Illinois Association for the Crippled have recently been given work making feathered fishing lures to be included in the fishing kits for use with rubber life-rafts for U. S. servicemen.

115. Hospital Service in the United States, Twenty-second Annual Presentation of Hospital Data by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association. The Journal of the American Medical Association. Mar. 27, 1943. Vol. 121, No. 13, pg. 1009-1091.
116. Lavos, George. Levels of Aspiration for the Handicapped. Journal of Exceptional Children. March, 1943. Vol. 9, No. 6, pg. 169-175, 189-190.

"With the physically normal (assuming suitable economic conditions and personal capacities), achievement of self-support is practically a certainty; with the handicapped, economic conditions and personal capacities being the same, it is not. It is not for two reasons: we do not have facilities for self-support that would meet the needs of all levels of physical incapacity; we do not guide our handicapped to accept the possibility of self-support within the facility that would be suitable for them. ...

"What is meant by physical incapacity is the degree to which the average demands for fatigue resistance, sensory acuity, steadiness of hands and feet, strength to pull, carry, push and lift, are met. ... The physical demands inherent in being self-supporting in the normal sense of the term include three items: ability to travel to and from work, ability to meet the duties of the job, and ability to withstand the conditions of work. ...

"The term facility means the avenue of vocational adjustment possible. The avenues along which vocational adjustments can be made by the handicapped can be classified into four groups. First is the home industries group. ... Second is the job in a sheltered workshop, usually in the manufacture or processing of some article. Third is a job in the normal world-of-work obtained under a special concession; for example, stand operation by the blind. Finally, the fourth group is the jobs in the normal world-of-work obtained with no concession and held by competence.

"In practice the avenue's appropriateness is dependent upon not only the severity of the defect but also upon the character, personality, mental and socio-economic conditions. This discussion of levels of aspiration isolates only the relationship between severity of defect and type of vocational facility."

Here Mr. Lavos discusses each of the four classes of vocational opportunities which he lists above, indicating the extent to which each class is available throughout the country, and explaining, especially the obstacles to be overcome in making the fourth class of opportunity -- "normal world-of-work" -- more accessible.

"It is important for counselors to guide handicapped children along lines leading to the level of vocational adjustment indicated by the severity of their defects. It is also important to have the necessary facilities so that vocational adjustment will be possible for even the most severely disabled. Our programs in all four avenues of vocational adjustment need strengthening. Greater financial support, more salable articles, and methods of production adapted to the homebound and to the workshop cases are needed for those programs designed to serve the most severely disabled. Until discrimination against the handicapped is lessened in the normal world-of-work, greater emphasis should be placed on concession jobs. When prejudice lessens, when laws with discriminatory effects are amended, when legislation does not put a

premium on productivity (in order to overcome costs incidental to the hiring and retention of a worker under our social security and minimum wage laws), the need for concession jobs will lessen. The chances of our handicapped youth in the labor market will be increased when objectionable traits in their characters and personalities are overcome, when sound counseling, training and placement become a function of our schools and agencies for the handicapped, and when our agencies serving the handicapped discriminate in their personnel policies in favor of the handicapped."

117. Leet, Glen. Freedom from Want--Now! Public Welfare. Mar., 1943. Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 79-87.

In this article on the operation of Rhode Island's public assistance program under its new, liberalized General Public Assistance Act of 1942, several pages are devoted to the program for public relief recipients who are rehabilitated through a cooperative program of medical, vocational, and placement services called the "Rehabilitation Clinic."

"This program is being continued, not only because it is saving the public money, not only because it means a richer and fuller life for the family which has graduated from the relief rolls, but most important because it has demonstrated how, by using modern rehabilitation and social service methods, welfare agencies can salvage wasted manpower. We consider this an important part of the job of a welfare agency in the mobilization of the nation's human resources behind the war program."

118. Lenroot, Katharine F. Policies Regarding Youth Employment in Wartime. The Child. Mar., 1943. Vol. 7, No. 9, pp. 127-128.
119. Lower Handicap--Los Angeles employers get some surprises from experience in hiring war workers who have physical disabilities. Business Week. Feb. 20, 1943. Issue No. 703. pg. 92.
120. Lowman, C. L., M.D., The Use of Splints and Braces (Part I). The Physiotherapy Review. Mar.-Apr., 1943. Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 55-61.

Dr. Lowman stresses the importance of a prescription by a qualified doctor in the application of a brace or splint. He describes primitive apparatus used to deform or correct deformities, and tells of subsequent additions and improvements. The types of deformities and other crippling conditions requiring appliances are described, and the functions of such appliances explained.

121. Mackenzie, Catherine. Young Convalescents. The New York Times Magazine. March 21, 1943. pg. 50.

Advice to mothers on the psychology of the convalescent child.

122. Marshall, Edison. Drama in Real Life. Reader's Digest. April, 1943. Vol. 42 No. 252, pg. 42, 44-46.

Mr. Marshall tells of meeting a young girl who, being armless, used her feet for practically every activity for which other persons use their hands. He relates her philosophy in her own words, and states that she was "an inspiration to all who came in contact with her--living proof of the glory and potentiality of the human spirit."

123. Munger, Claude W., M.D. Adequate Convalescent Care. The Modern Hospital. April, 1943. Vol. 60, No. 4, pp. 58-59.
124. O'Neil, Will. Fit to Fight. Hygeia. April, 1943. Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 266-267, 314.

Explains the changed standards of physical fitness for induction in the armed forces, both for general and for limited service.

125. Phenix, Florence L., R.N. Body Mechanics and Posture: A Program of Staff Education. Public Health Nursing. Mar., 1943. Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 157-163.
126. Policy on Employment of Youth Under 18 Years of Age. War Manpower Commission. 1943. 4 pp. Distributed by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C. Free.
127. Price, Weston A. Health Lessons from Primitive Living. The Journal of Health and Physical Education. Mar., 1943. Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 140-143, 184-189.

Discusses nutrition as a cause and preventive of deformities, especially congenital deformities.

128. Protecting the Health of Young Workers in Wartime. Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C. 1943. 10 pp. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 5¢.
129. Rheumatic Fever Can Do Damage to Heart. Michigan Public Health. Mar., 1943. Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 48, 55.
130. St. Joseph County Society for Crippled Children--Seventh Annual Meeting. St. Joseph County Society for Crippled Children, 1045 W. Washington Avenue, South Bend, Indiana. 1943. 10 pp. Mimeographed.

This annual report includes information on the 1942 camping program of the society, and special school program and rehabilitation service in St. Joseph County.

131. Shelley, Mildred D. Killed in Action - On the Farm. Hygeia. April, 1943. Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 258-259, 290.

Causes and prevention of fatal and crippling farm accidents are explained. The farm safety education campaign in Kansas is described--a campaign which resulted in a 24% decrease in farm accident deaths in the first three years, and an additional 35% decrease the following year when the program was intensified.

132. Sister Kenny. The Eagle Magazine. April, 1943. Vol. 31, No. 4, pp. 9, 30-31.

The story of Elizabeth Kenny's first encounter with cases of poliomyelitis in the Australian "bush," and of her struggle for medical acceptance of her concepts and treatment methods. One of the two illustrations accompanying the article shows her with Rosalind Russell, whom Sister Kenny has selected to portray her life on the screen.

133. Smith, Anne M. Breaking the Monotony of Hospital Routine. Recreation. April, 1943. Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 26-27, 46.

A brief account of the activities of a recreation group which has sponsored regular play programs and entertainments in Illinois hospitals for convalescent servicemen.

"Fine as entertainments may be, whether given as special events or as regular parts of hospital recreation, they remain infrequent and cannot take the place of a daily recreation or play program under skilled leadership. Nor do they accomplish the results that participation in a daily play program can give when that program is truly play for the participants and not a superimposed program from authorities above them."

134. War Jobs for the Handicapped. Science Digest. Mar., 1943. pp. 57-58. [Condensed from Modern Industry, Dec. 15, 1942.]
135. Williams, Greer. Gonorrhea - The Tragicomedian. Hygeia. April, 1943. Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 276-278, 318-319.
136. Zimand, Gertrude Folks. Child Manpower--1943. National Child Labor Committee, 419 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. Mar., 1943. 35 pp. 10¢.

In discussing the increasing rise of child labor and the relaxation ["Wise and Unwise"] of restrictions, this booklet includes a section, "The Press Tells the Story," which quotes cases of children maimed for life or killed by accidents incurred in unsuitable occupations.

Periodicals

- Business Week, 330 W. 42nd St., N.Y. City. Weekly. \$5.00 yr.; 20¢ copy.
- The Eagle Magazine, South Bend, Indiana. Monthly. 50¢ yr.; 5¢ copy.
- Hygeia, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Monthly. \$2.50 yr.; 25¢ copy.
- The Journal of the American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. Weekly. \$8 yr.; 25¢ copy.
- Journal of Exceptional Children, Saranac, Mich. Monthly, Oct. to May. \$2 yr.; 30¢ copy.
- The Journal of Health and Physical Education, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Monthly, Sept. to June. \$2.50 yr.; 35¢ copy.
- Michigan Public Health, Michigan Dept. of Health, Lansing, Michigan. Monthly.
- The Modern Hospital, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Monthly. \$3.00 yr. 35¢ copy.
- The New York Times Magazine, 229 W. 43rd. St., New York City. Weekly.
- The Physiotherapy Review, 737 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Bimonthly. \$2.50 yr.; 50¢ copy.
- Public Health Nursing, 1790 Broadway, New York City. Monthly. \$3.00 yr.; 35¢ copy.
- Public Welfare, The American Public Welfare Assn., 1313 East Sixtieth St., Chicago.
- Quarterly Bulletin of the Illinois Assn. for the Crippled, Inc., 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago.
- The Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, N. Y. Monthly. \$3 yr.; 25¢ copy.
- Recreation, 315 Fourth Ave., New York. Monthly. \$2 yr.; 25¢ copy.
- The Rotarian, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago. Monthly. \$1.50 yr.; 25¢ copy.
- Science Digest, 200 E. Ontario St., Chicago, Illinois. \$3 yr.; 25¢ copy.